

REPUBLICANS' CLAR TAKES NEW HOLD

Deposed Forester Declares
He Is No "Soft Pedal
Conservationist."

(Continued from First Page.)

House in the Sixty-second Congress they will in all probability be in a position to dictate the selection of the next Speaker, and it would not be surprising if insurgent victories continue to pile up, if they were able to choose the Speaker from among their own ranks.

Taken by itself the Vermont election is not necessarily regarded as a prophecy of Republican defeat in States where the Republican majorities are not nearly so large. When the Vermont returns are placed side by side with conditions existing in other sections of the country, however, the political situation from the standpoint of the Republican party begins to look serious.

Every Breeze An Ill Wind.

Party leaders who are frank enough to discuss the political outlook at all do not hesitate to admit that every political straw thus far seems to have been against the old guard, California, with its almost unbelievable insurgent triumph over the Union Pacific railroad forces started those members of the G. O. P. who had, therefore, asserted that the insurgents would not be confined to States somewhat given to the ideas of populism.

The Iowa primaries and later the Republican convention in that State gave additional evidence of the popular trend of mind, and the Republicans of Kansas went on record in a far more progressive manner than did Iowa, despite the fact that the latter State is now controlled by one of the most prominent insurgents in the upper branch of Congress.

Insurgency in Michigan was not looked upon seriously from a Washington point of view and yet Representative Charles E. Townsend, running on a progressive platform, and to all intents and purposes expected to win with the Cummins-Dolliver faction in the Senate, comes along with an enormous majority over Senator John W. Weeks, a perfect type of the old guard in the Senate.

The victory of the State insurgent ticket in New Hampshire does not affect in any way the national situation, but it is believed here that the overthrow of the State machine in New Hampshire is one of the most important insurgent victories thus far achieved.

In support of this theory it is pointed out that there is scarcely a State in the Union, with the possible exception of California, where the Republican regular organization was so strongly introduced as in New Hampshire. William W. Churchill, the novelist, made his campaign for the Republican nomination for governorship six years ago, but he was not elected. He was a tremendous odds-on, and it seemed then that it would be many years before the insurgents would be able to overthrow the regulars.

It has been declared here that it was the avowed policy of the New Hampshire insurgents to overthrow the regulars before attempting to force insurgent ideas into their Congressional campaign. Now that the insurgent ticket has won, it is expected that the next move will be in the direction of progressive candidates for the House and Senate.

Senator La Follette's victory in Wisconsin is regarded as far more important than any of the insurgent triumphs scored since the adjournment of Congress. The Senator's political career has been one of continuous fighting, but it is doubtful if he was ever called upon to enter a contest in which the odds were so heavily against him as in the Wisconsin primary.

In his campaigns in years gone by Senator La Follette has been as thorough and as radically progressive as in the campaign in which he has just been returned the victor, but in almost every instance he was hampered by the lack of the unlimited moral influence and financial support of Senator Stephen A. Duggan, one of the richest millionaires in the State. In his last fight, however, Senator La Follette had to fight against the finances which previously had been at his disposal.

Opposed By Administration.

In addition to this the Administration was against him. It is true that neither President Taft nor any of the higher officials of his Administration came openly in opposition to the Senator from the Badger State. It is true, also, however, that the Administration did hamper and embarrass him in many ways, the most important of which was in denying him the patronage which has come to be regarded as the right of every Senator. Senator La Follette not only was denied the privilege of naming the census enumerator in his own city, but likewise was denied the right to express any preference in the matter of postoffice appointments.

That Senator La Follette still has a rough road ahead of him is clearly indicated by the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, well upon his arrival in Milwaukee took occasion to comment upon a disposition to defeat the Senator in the Legislature, notwithstanding the expressed preference of the voters in the primaries. Colonel Roosevelt's announcement that he did not believe the Legislature would attempt to deprive La Follette of the Senatorship is regarded here as the belated overture to a method of announcing that the Legislature must not attempt any such deal.

It is known that the feeling against Senator La Follette among the stand-patters of Wisconsin is so extremely bitter that they will not hesitate to overturn the primary election if they have an opportunity to do so when the Legislature is called upon to carry out the will of the people in electing Senator La Follette. It is even charged by La Follette partisans in Washington that the stand-patter element is prepared to buy the Senatorial election away from the father of the Senator progressives. How much truth there is in this assertion cannot, of course, be determined at this distance, but the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has seen fit to express his views on the subject leads to the belief that he discovered some intention of that sort on his visit to Wisconsin.

BLAIR TO SUPPORT
WARNER FOR HOUSE

Gist Blair is out with a declaration that he will heartily support Brainerd H. Warner, Jr., who defeated him for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth district in Maryland. He also observes that Warner has an "uphill fight," but will win.

THOMSON'S
GLOVE-FITTING
GLOVES

THE BRADFIELD CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

BELLIGERENT NOTE SOUND BY PINCHOT AT ST. PAUL

Deposed Forester Declares
He Is No "Soft Pedal
Conservationist."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 8.—Declaring that he was no "soft pedal conservationist," Gifford Pinchot, the doctrine of the movement before the National Conservation Congress here today.

The former chief forester asserted that the opposition to conservation is the best proof that it is a live movement for the public good, and denounced the "special interests" seeking refuge behind State rights.

"During the first part of the agitation for conservation," said Pinchot, "conservation met with little opposition, for it interfered with no man's private profit."

"Conservation has now passed into the stage of a practical fighting attempt to get things done. It has begun to step on the toes of the beneficiaries of unjust privilege. The resulting opposition is one of the best proofs that conservation is a live movement for the public good."

The demand for the opponents is not that we shall abandon the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. The soft pedal conservationist merely asks that conservation shall be safe, sane and practical. Safe and sane legislation means legislation not unfriendly to the continued control of our public affairs by the special interests. Real conservation is a public welfare ahead of corporate profit and keeping it there.

No Soft Pedal.

"The sanity and safety of conservation were never called into question until conservation began to be really embarrassing to the grabbers and effective to the public interests. I'm not a soft-pedal conservationist myself."

"The one great obstacle to practical progress of conservation lay in the political power of the special interests."

"So long as the political domination of the great interests enabled them to prevent legislation will carry with it the monopolistic control of natural resources."

"In the effort to conserve our natural resources, combinations against the public welfare which extend beyond the State lines can be met effectively only by agencies outside the State boundaries. It is clear that the control of interstate commerce is possible only by the use of interstate Federal power."

"While I do not believe that the State alone can carry out the conservation program, I believe that the State is a great and useful part which the States must play in this great movement. Also, I appreciate now as I have always done that in much of the work ahead of conservation between the States and the nation is an essential condition of success."

"But when I see the special interests attempting to take refuge behind the doctrine of State rights, I propose to speak out and say so."

Monument To Pinchot.

"The national forests stand today as the greatest demonstration of practical conservation, and as the monument to the real founder of this great national movement, Gifford Pinchot."

With this tribute Henry S. Graves, appointed by President Taft to succeed Pinchot as chief forester, closed his address here today.

Conservation is threatened by lack of money and by opposition from those who fear that their immediate interests may be adversely affected, he said.

"Western forest fires this year prove conclusively that with proper equipment and men forests can be protected from fire under the most adverse climatical conditions," Graves asserted.

Graves gave warning of the vanishing timber supply. The annual growth, he said, is only one-third the quantity used and destroyed. Yet there is in the country enough land better suited to forest growth than anything else, to produce, if rightly handled, all the timber needed by the nation.

Chief Moore Contradicted.

Without mentioning names, Graves contradicted the statement of Chief Willis L. Moore, of the Weather Bureau, who asserts that forests have no effect on the flow of water courses. The Chief Forester insists that the injurious effects of

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W. D. SIMMONS,
President of the Simmons Hardware
Co., of St. Louis, Who Explained
Relation of Business Interests
To Conservation.

forest destruction upon streamflow are not sufficiently realized.

Conservation of the national forests, he said, had entered the stage of practical application. Throughout the West the people who were using the forests were heartily co-operating with the Federal Government.

"The one great obstacle to practical progress of conservation lay in the political power of the special interests."

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"Interests" Arraigned By
Forester Graves, As Well
As By Predecessor.

sources are our capital, can there be any doubt about the wisdom of handling that capital according to the rules of good business—can there be any doubt where we, as a nation, will land if we make annual inroads upon that capital—can we, in the management of the people's business, follow methods which in private affairs bring those responsible before the bar of justice?

"I have frequently been asked by those who know our system of getting reliable information, 'How do people understand the facts? Are they in favor of it in all its aspects, or do they seem to be interested only in certain features?'"

"As that is a question that has direct bearing on the business of the country, we naturally had made careful inquiry regarding it, and we had learned that the majority of the people do not understand enough about it to hold any opinion. They have no adequate idea what conservation means as applied, for instance, by this organization to our natural resources."

Means Good Management.

"When this nation of business people understands that conservation is simply another term for business management of the people's capital, the pressure of public opinion will be so strong behind this movement as to brook no interference or delay in the passage and enforcement of the business of the country at once a business administration."

"How to spread more widely a correct understanding of such facts is today a most important problem. How shall we reach the people who have not yet been reached and who, in all probability, will not be reached by anything published in the usual way?"

"I have a suggestion to make which I ask you to attend this congress; that is, that each one of us (I mean each individual) should do something for conservation, say six of the leading business men of the State—selecting those who in their own business have, by successful use of modern advertising, demonstrated that they have learned from experience how to reach the individual—how to tell him something they want him to know."

Newspaper Aid Expected.

"You, of course, recognize that this suggestion is based upon entire confidence in having the co-operation of the daily press—I have no doubt about that whatever."

"The newspapers are not only most potent factors in spreading enlightenment, but they can always be depended on to take enthusiastic hold of any movement that is honestly and disinterestedly for the general good."

"This subject of conservation is fundamentally a business proposition—a question of managing the people's business with the same care and foresight that we put into private business. A question of using the nation's capital in a way that will produce a regular, steady, and proper income year after year, and at the same time to safeguard the principle that the people of these United States may go on as a nation in business indefinitely."

"In business we endeavor, by industrial organization, the use of our capital, to produce as the fruit of our efforts an annual return without impairing the capital—without touching the principal or jeopardizing it in any manner. In private enterprises, the man who assumes the headship of a business organization in which the funds of others are invested as capital, and who then makes a show of prosperity by drawing on that capital to pay what he represents as dividends, is charged with running a 'Get Rich Quick' scheme, and in most States is, by law, held personally liable for the result."

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CHICAGO AWAITING ROOSEVELT SPEECH

(Continued from First Page.)

to railroad men. His reception was an especially heart; one, and enthusiastic. Before leaving Milwaukee, the colonel found a chance to congratulate some of the progressive nominees for Congress on their victory. He congratulated Representative Cooper, who has been nominated by an overwhelming majority. Likewise he congratulated Henry F. Cochems, the former football player and ardent La Follette man who has been nominated over Stafford, a Cannon man.

Generally speaking, the Democrats in Wisconsin will stand no show this year. The Legislature will doubtless be Democratic, and it seems as if nothing will stop the return of La Follette to the Senate. Under the law, the Democrats have to cast 20 per cent of the primary vote before they can get their candidates on the ticket under the party caption.

It appears that the Democratic State nominees will thus be shut off the ticket. So will some of the county nominees. Many of the Democrats have gone over to the progressives. But in the case of Cochems, who is in one of the Milwaukee districts, there is danger that he may be beaten.

Socialist Is Running.

It is possible this district will send a Socialist to the House of Representatives in the person of Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, one of the foremost Socialists of America. Berger is the choice of the Social Democrats for Congress, and is formidable.

Roosevelt is much pleased at the victory of Bass, the New Hampshire progressive. He will make one or more campaign speeches in New Hampshire for him.

At Waukesha, Wis., today, where the first stop was made, the colonel addressed a cheering crowd briefly. As the train passed over an old man yelled: "Good-by, Mr. President; you'll be President again all right."

At Jefferson a hand was waved to welcome the traveler. At Fort Atkinson the whistles of the locomotives blew a salute. A crowd of old men yelled: "Good-by, Mr. President; you'll be President again all right."

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SURPRISE SPRING ON N. Y. POLITICIANS

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—New York machine politicians of both parties are aghast today over the suggestion of an alliance between Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his one-time bitter enemy, William H. Hearst. Hearst has extended the olive branch and in the amazing first page editorial of his New York paper today, promises the support of his "independent followers" to Roosevelt if he will come back to New York and lead a fight against the bosses for the people.

"There is no jealousy in our ranks," says Hearst, "we do not care who leads, if only he leads aright. Drive the Republican bosses out of the Republican party, and if any one of them desires to the Democratic party, 50,000 independent will take his place."

"If Barnes, Woodruff, Aldridge, all three of them desert to the Democracy, 150,000 independents will take their places. We cast that many votes at the last election, Mr. Roosevelt. We can cast them again, and more."

That this was construed as indicating that the Hearst followers would back Roosevelt in the coming fight in New York State provided he would become an active candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

WONDERFUL CURE
OF SORE HANDS

Skin Peeled and Flesh Got Hard and Broke—Blood Flowed in Fifty Places—"Single Box of Cuticura